

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01707 2494

Gc 929.2 H88G
GRILLS, MERTON W., 1872-
1958.
THE HUMBERT FAMILY IN
AMERICA

✓

H H B
* * *

H U M B E R T F A M I L Y

I N A M E R I C A *

BY

M E R T O N W . G R I L L S ,
N o t a r y

H a g e r s t o w n , I n d i a n a

at the request of

T H E H U M B E R T R E U N I O N O F I N D I A N A .

COPYRIGHTED 1933

by

Merton W. Grills, Hagerstown Indiana.

Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street
PO Box 2270
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270

5 5 5

2 4 1 2 4 5 2 2 2 2 2 2

4 4 4 4 4 4 4

THE
HISTORY OF THE
INDIAN
NATIONS
OF THE
MIDDLE WEST

THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN NATIONS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

Copyright 1901
by
James W. Sullivan, Indianapolis, Indiana

HUMBERT—INTRODUCTION

As is herein set forth by J. Wilson Humbird.

H-u-m-b-e-r-t, our family name, is an old one. The writer does not in anywise doubt the veracity of the statements in the book compiled by J. Wilson Humbert (See Pg.—6-26). To The historian facts are the most highly prized things that can be imagined and social pleasures, home comforts, work, play and even food and sleep are willingly fore-gone that a new and allusive fact may be cornered and verified. Nothing gives the Historian more offense than a loose statement, or an uncertainty handled as a certainty.

As so much and such valuable work has been done by the said J. Wilson Humbird the writer believes it his first duty to explain the pages of Mr. Humbird's compiling and also explain how the writer comes to get into this, and introduce himself. And to begin with the beginning we (here and hereafter the Editorial plural will be our form of refering to ourself) must say that in 1907 we were invited to a Humbert reunion at Glen Miller Park³, Richmond, Indiana. It was our impression that some mistake had been made for our name was Merton W. Grills and we had often said that we were "a stray sheep"³, and related to but four or five families in Indiana. We were further convinced of some error by the fact that we never had known a Humbert tho we had heard the name and knew a neighborhood that had formerly been so designated. At that time³ now³, (1913) our home was at Hagerstown³, Indiana. We were going to be at Glen Miller in attendance of Chautauqua the day designated as the reunion day so we resolved to go around to the Humbert gathering on a tour of investigation. We did and found every one of our known relatives, on our father's side³, also many persons to us personally known but never before known to be kinsmen--There were Shawhans, Stoneciphers, Masons, Martins and Kings. We stayed for an explanation but none

INTRODUCTION

was forthcoming—tho when we asked Aunt Serena Grills she told us that her grand-ma was a Humbert— that was our Great Grandma. Next year we went to learn more and in 1909 Mandus Mason resigned, as historian, and we were elected in his place. From him we received in August 1910 five or six letters, a M. S. that he had read in 1907 or 8 and reread in 1909 and a chart showing Amos Humbert's family, his father and grandfather. From the letters we got less than a dozen names, one being J. Wilson Humbird, but this was enuf for a beginning tho too late for much use at the 1910 reunion, which was held at Kokomo, Indiana. There our chart showed the Johnathan (#1) Humbert family and the immediate families of his three children, Amos, Mary and Johnathan (#2), who emigrated to Indiana and the Historian read at that meeting an account of Isiaah "Bossy" and Mary ("Polly") Grills' life. (See pg.--) At the Kokomo Reunion we were as full of questions as any doll ever was of saw-dust and soon after that reunion letters began arriving bringing us information. J. Wilson Humbird was one of our correspondants and he was very courteous and kind. He was a man of means and had spent years in hunting up his lineage. And it had cost him much trouble, having made six trips to Europe in that interest and spent thousands of dollars— he says twenty thousand. But all the information that he had he put at our disposal and wrote us long letters. All free of cost. Only one thing could possibly be faulted with Mr. Humbird's work — He cared only for his own lineage and recorded nothing more. To our mind this is a great pity for what he did took him so much time and he undoubtedly came into touch with such a great many kindred facts that he could have given a rich History had he reached out a little. And the years between his working and ours have seen many laid to rest who took with them facts they may never again be brought to light. However his course led us to ask the Reunion of 1911 (Muncie) as to our course — ie. shall we follow our family only or Humberts all together and they said "Everyone by the name of Humbert or knowing themselves to be of the kin."

INTRODUCTION.

Our earliest meetings and letters developed the fact that there is no certainty as to the spelling of the second syllable of the name. The first syllable is always, H-u-m, but the last varies thru half a dozen forms b-a-r-d seeming, at first, to probably be the correct and original spelling but b-e-r-t, proved to be properly entitled to that honor. B-a-r-t, b-i-r-t, b-e-r-d, b-i-r-d are the other endings. As many as three of these are used by brothers children.

We always feel sorry when we recall that Kokomo meeting of 1910. Several were that that day who were like ourselves, when we first attended at Glen Miller Park, totally at a loss to account for themselves being invited to a Humbert Reunion and at this Kokomo meeting we knew so little of descendants and relationship that we were not competent to explain to them even the simplest things they desired to know. And some of these have never been at a Humbert Reunion since.

That three of our oldest kinsmen, living in 1905, died before 1910 is also a matter of much regret to us.

We feel very sure, at this writing (1913) that there have been three emigrations of Humberts to America. In 1930 we learned of a forth emigration of Humberts. The family of Johanna George (1762-1806) and Justina Muller, in part. They came to New York in 1829 and 1830. In 1859 moved to Cedar Falls Iowa. Where the descendants are dwelling. Of whom the one whose descendants emigrated to Indiana from Tennesse was the first. We will speak of him as Samuel of Tennessee or Samuel (1st); The six sons of Antony Humbert, of which Antony, J. Wilson Humbird is a descendant; were the second, and L. H. Humbert of Cornnig Iowa being of the third. From Tennessee came numerous Humberts who scattered thru Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana and Illinois.

INTRODUCTION.

From Antony Humberts came Humberts in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Westward to Washington and Oregon. Of the latter who came in 1854 and located in Iowa there is not a very great family-tree (L. H. Humbert, Corning, Iowa.)

Having thus began in the middle and told things as they appealed to our mind we will now call this a chapter and bring it to a close, so that we may begin with the beginning and tell the story of The Humberts of America. Our parentage does not matter, we may be what we will. No person can disgrace anyone but himself no more than he can eat a meal for another or satisfy his own thirst by having someone else drink a cup of water. So parentage does not really matter- that is parentage does not make one of necessity bad, nor of necessity, good. But we inherit, from our forebears, and their strong points are very likely to be outstanding inclinations in us. With the early Humberts Religious belief was a primary fundamental. In Lorraine they were reformers and so strong that The Pope of Rome issued the Edict of Nancy to accommodate them and thereby allowed them to worship God as they chose. But there is no such thing as an honest act of tolerance with The Pope of Rome. He revoked The Edict of Nancy as soon as he had power enough to overthrow the Humbert family. This act of dishonesty and treachery scattered The Humbert family and some of them ultimately found a haven in America. In America Humbert is synonymous with protestant and every where we find a Humbert settlement we find a protestant meeting house. As a body we feel safe in calling them, a family of preachers. Many things that we have learned in our tracing of previous generations do not seem to be just what we would want to do to-day, but two things are to be considered as we tell them and the reader peruses them, First; Earlier days were not like our day,

INTRODUCTION

earlier conveniences were not like our conveniences and earlier ways were not like our ways. We are told that fifty years ago a minister was not being properly entertained in Indiana if a fresh jug of whiskey was not set out when he made a pastoral call and that he was expected to drink himself drunk and have to sleep it off— That in Wayne County wife-whipping was so common that no one thought the less of a man for so treating his wife. So if Humberts are found doing as did people fifty or a hundred; or more years ago don't forget where and when they lived. We used to be told that "Every flock has its black sheep" and some of whom we have to speak may belong to that class but that doesn't even make their children bad, and taken as an entire family we doubt if you could have selected a more desirable family of America in which to be born. As a family the Humberts are laboring people— The family of Samuel of Tennessee very largely farmers, diligent, self-respecting, frugal, considerate of others and honest — There are very few Humberts "whose word is not as good as his note" and either is as good as the money and few but what own a home of their own. Even in the mountains of Tennessee and Carolina where a living is almost impossible to make and where four year of tramping armies laid the country waste like unto a desert, the Humberts have worked our homes for themselves without being or having peons and without negro servitude.

Also they are God-fearing people and a Humbert Neighborhood means a neighborhood with a meeting house.

Humbert-J.W.H.

* * * * *

Compiled by
J. Wilson Humbird.

* * * * *

ORIGIN.

Huno³, Huni, Hum³, King of the Hetwar occurs as early as the eighth century. Grimm says that Hun³, old German, is equivalent to giant.

We find it in the tenth century written Hunico and Humbert (bert being equivalent to bright³, great)³, i.e. great giant. It also occurs as Humbert in the eighth century.

Saint Humberti is mentioned in a charter of the lands of Lupchaies (Lupsche-sur-Brioux et d'Anieres, arrondissement de Melle),³ of about 928 A. D.

Cart. orig. fo. 49 verso. -C. t.
XIII, p. 41³, Arch. Hist. de
Saintonge.

It is frequently met with in similar early charters of Saintonge (one of the old provinces of France, on the Bay of Biscay); Constantinus Humbertus³, of 1099³, Humbertus de Mollis of 1101³, etc.

Ibid.³, vol. 30.

De manso Humber gae is mentioned in a rent rool of Muron, in the twelfth century.

Ibid.³, 30 248.

As early as the twelfth century there was, consequently, a manor of this name in Saintonge.

It does not appear, however, that the name was utilized as a surname at this time in Saintonge.

The family has always claimed a Lothringian origin³¹, which, in a sense, is true³², if we consider Alsace and Lorraine closely connected, as they, in fact, were.

It is the early records of Strasbourg (Alsace)³³, that the family name first occurs, and it is interesting to note the various ways in which it was written in the "Urkunden"³⁴, e. g. Humbertus, Humbertus, Humbreht, Humbreth³⁵, Humprettus, Humbertus: Humbrech, Hupertus, and Umbertus.

In the year 1187³⁶, we find that a physical (medicus), called Humbert³⁷, a native of Lombardy (natione Long³⁸, bardus)³⁹, as a burgess of Strasburg paid for the indebtedness, which the St. Peterstift had incurred, when his wife⁴⁰, Berhte, is mentioned.

Strasb. Bexirk Arch. G. fasce, No. 4226⁴¹,

Urkunden Bucher S. I.⁴², 101.

We ~~now~~ find the name quite frequently in Strasbourg records. In 1358⁴³, March 20 to Jan. 16⁴⁴, 1359, Claus (Nicolaus) Hunbrecht was a member of the council of Strasbourg (Rathsherr)⁴⁵, and in 1376-7, his name was written Humbreht. On Nov. 20, 1398, Nicolai dicti Humbreht occur in deed

Urkunden⁴⁶, VII. 849, 930.

and in 1392, we find "Juncher Claus Humbreht among the constapels of S.
as of Spettergasse.

Ibid. VI. 378.

Claus Humbrehtes "seligen" (i. e. deceased), occurs in an account
of Dec. ²⁴~~26~~, 1396 between Strasbourgh and Bruno von Rappolstein; "erben
42 lib. hongetgutes von 3¹/₂ lib. getes wegen."

Ibid. 665

As Humberto cive Mogantino (i. e. Humbert, burgess of Mainz), the
name occurs there in 1292, as appears from a contract between Demkapitel of
Mainz and Ulrich von Hanau regarding the church at Namheim.

Jure et Facto, No. 40, Gudenus:
Codex Diplomat, II., p. 270.
Publ. K. Preuss. Staatsarchiv,
XLVIII, 527.

The family, as has been said, originally came from Lorraine and
Alsace, and at the time of the religious troubles some of its members
emigrated into the near^ly Hessen, settling at Mainz and other places ther^e.

There is, however, a solitary instance of the name occuring in
Mainz in the early part of the 15th century, as a tombstone with heral dic
insignia has been found in Mainz, after one Henne Humbracht, of 1404:

Or, a fesse embattled sable,
Crest; two wings displayed.

This tombstone is in the quintius Church in Mainz.

Arch. fur Hess. Gesch., XI, 239, v. 73.

Humbert—J.W.H.

The Lorraine family begins with one

I. Gulielmus HUMBERTUS

who occurs as witness to a charter of 1493, of a moiety of land in Nancy between Petronelle Bison and Jacques de Arzillos.

For these, and following instruments, see:

Arch. Hist. de Lorraine, Urkunden

Buch. d. Stadt, Cod. dipl. XLVIII.

Tax Lists, Chron. Lorraine, Soc.

Arch. De Lorraine, Cart. Orig.

Guillaume Humbert ou (or) Humbertus, Heloise, sa femme (his wife), et (and) Reinand de Montbernier cedent (convey) to Jean Voisin un mas de pre (a piece of Meadow) called Les Fontaines, and a garden near Nancy, when Heloise is called "uxori suae" (his wife).

II. JACQUES HUMBERT?

the only son of whom we have any record, is called "filius suus", (his son), in a charter of 1523, "de omni habitatione" (of all the lands) of Guillaume Humbertus.

He and his wife, Susanne, had two sons:

1. Noel, of whom presently,
2. Guillaume, who married into the De Pelet family, and had issue, a daughter, who married a De Wasserwas.

De Pelet Coll. X. iv. 183.

III. NOEL HUMBERT

the eldest son, "épousa en premières nocces Cecile de Bertin, et en secondes nocces, Marguerite Montreuil (or De Montreuil) (Married, first, Cicely de Bertin, and secondly, Margaret Montreuil.

Gen. Hist. de la Famille de Bertin,

- I. Jacques, fils de Noel Humbert et Marguerite de Montreuil, bapt., 5 janvier, 1559 (son of Noel Humbert and Margaret de Montreuil, bapt. Jan. 5, 1559) at the Chateau Salins, Lorraine
5. Nicholas, fils de Noel Humbert, et Marguerite, sa femme, nee le 12 Dec. 1560 of whom presently.

"II vint s'établir, vers 1560 a Oppenheim, ou il jouissait d'une certaine aisance" (he emigrated in 1560 to Oppenheim, where he acquired a competence.)

Archives de la famille de Montreuil,
xxiv, 71.

Noel Humbert beurkundigt dass er von vier Gelees, als Burglehen zu Nierstein, empfangen habe Uff Sant Thomas Apost anno dni m cccclxiii (Noel Humbert acknowledged that he has received 4 guilder in fief of Nierstein (near Oppenheim), on St. Thomas the Apostle 1563.

Archive, orig. mit siegel.

Noel Humbert died in Nancy, however:

Noel Humbert mourut a Nancyle 7 mai 1574
(Noel Humbert died at Nancy May 7, 1574.)

Arch. Hist. Didier IV.

IV. NICHOLAS HUMBERT

"fils de Noel Humbert et Marguerite (de Montreuil), sa femme, ne le 12 dec. 1560", married Sept. 1, 1608, Juduth, daughter of Maurice Petit, and sister of Claude Petit, who resided on Rue Saint Jacques, Nancy with Nicholas Humbert in the year 1591 and again in 1598, when a list was taken, on Aug. 25, of the residents in Saint Thiebaut. Noel Vosgien, whose daughter, Marie, married Noel Humbert, a son of Nicholas, also resided in the Rue Saint Jacques, Nancy.

On May 5, 1634, Noel Humbert had of the seneschal of Nancy a charter, in which his father, Nicholas and his mother, Judieth, are named.

The armorial bearings, granted on May 30, 1572:

D'or au chef d'azur acc. de trois tetes de lion
de sa., les deux du chiff aff. crest: deux alies,
were on September 23, 1575 differenced to

D'azur a trois etoiles d'or; au chef d'argent,
ch. d'une croisette du gu. and again differenced on June 18, 1602,
by Nicholas Humbert:

De sa a la croix engr. d'argent au chef d' azur ch. de
trois coquilles d'or.

The descendants of Jacques Humbert bore the two first named armorial bearings, and the descendants of Nicholas Humbert, the last blazon.

Nicolas Humbert and Judith Petit had issue.

Ibid., Petit Coll. 1641.

- I. Noel, b. Aug. 5, 1609, of whom presently.
2. Juduth, b. Nov. 19th, 1612th, married Febr. 4, 1637, Etienne Le Fevre, and emigrated to London, where she and her husband, had a son.
 - I. Pierre, "fils. d' Estienne Le Fevre et Judith Humbert, sa femme", bapt. Oct. 22nd, 1641, in the French Church Threadneedle Street.

Registers, L'Eglise de
Londres, Threadneedle
Street.

V. NOEL HUMBERT

b. Aug. 5, 1609, at Nancy, married Oct. 5, 1638, Marie, daughter of Noel Vosgien, an inhabitant of Nancy, residing in the Rue Saint Jacques.

Noel Humbert was assessed in 1643 for holding about 12 acres of land in Morsal, Lorraine, which he surrendered, on March 12, 1647, to Zusanne, widow of Laurent de Bezannes, of Morsal.

Chronicle de Morsal, Bezannes

Coll. N. 11, t. V. 43 Didier.

He made his will, June 18th, 1669, and died in or before May, 6, 1670, in which he says:

"Nostre aide soit au nom de Dieu qui a fait le ciel et la terre.

"A dit Jacques Humbert son fils trois chevaux. Et aussy" je veux que son fils Jacques de maintenir le bon droit et interet de ses freres et soeurs jusqu a ce quils seront en age.

"A son fils Jasques et ses plus jeune enfans Claudien, Diane, et Maurice tous ses biens, meuble et immeuble, de toutes les terres et sa maison.

(To said Jacques Humbert, my son, Three horses, he also to maintain and protect the interests of his brothers and sisters until they are of age; to said son Jacques and his young children (i.e. to the younger children of Noel), Claude, Diane, and Maurice, all the movable and immovable estate, lands and my house).

Ibid.

1. Jacques, b. May 11, 1641, of whom presently.

Noel Humbert married, secondly, April 13, 1650, Messaline, daughter of Maurice Benoit, and had;

2. Claude, b. Jan. 22, 1651, married, May 7, 1673,

Eleonore, daughter of Jean Mexxiere, and had issue:

3. Diane, b. March 17, 1652, Married, in 1669,

a Richepin, and went to Marburg, in Hessen,

1685; both she and her husband were Huguenots.

4. Jeanne, b. Dec. 1, 1659, died a spinster in Marburg 1693.
5. Antoine, b. in 1661, of whom we have no further record than that he appears among the refugees from Lorraine to Oppenheim.

VI. JACQUES HUMBERT

or, as his name was written in Hessen records, Jacob Humbert, b. in Nancy, May 11, 1641, married July 7, 1664. Eleonore, daughter of Antoine Charpentier and Marguerite, (daughter of Joseph Dijon), and Had:

Cons. Gen. et hist. sur la Geneal.
des Maisons Lorraine. ii. 7-Stemmata
Loth., Gen. Dijon (Didier),

1. Antoine, B. April 13, 1665, of whom presently,
2. Joseph, b. Jan. 4, 1667, ancestor of the Humberts of Tonnoy, (Tonney, in the former province, Saintonge).

Joseph Humbert was created a nobleman by the Duke of Lorraine, by letters patents, Jan. 21, 1712, and on March 21, 1715, he obtained from the Parliament of Metz an order of recognition of his nobility, with a seat in the assembly for the Pays Messin.

He married Anne Chales, and had:

Ibid.

Nobl. Univ. de France.

1. Joseph, de Tonney, called Seigneur de Tonney, Velle, Lallaymant captain of a gard-regiment

under the Duke of Lorraine. He married Marguerite de laPommeraye², daughter of Joseph Benard de la Pommerary³, mayor of Nancy, and Catherine Haxart³, and had issue:

Ibid.

- a. Joseph.
- b. Nicolas-hyacinthe, Grand Doyen de chapitre de St. Diez.
- c. March Antoine³, lieut. general of a regiment of infantry and captain of a gard-regiment.

He married Hyacinth le Changeur, widow of Charles Louise de Fedo, and daughter of Francis le Changeur, seigneur de Belange. They had:
Joseph³, Officer of a regiment of infantry², who emigrated in 1791³, taking part in the Brince of Conde's campaign. He married a Provenchere and
Had:

Theodore,

Charles Hyacinthe, officer of Lorraine regiment in 1791, took part, under Conde, in the campaign.

Josephine, who married Sarrangine de Germanvillers

- d. Charles Hyacinthe², honorary chamberlain to the Emperor, major, called Count St. Empire³,

married a Gonguies^{se}, daughter of the Governor of
Binche.

This branch of the family differenced their arms:

D'or a une fasce d'azur, chargee d'une pignon d'or,
et accompagne de trois tousteaux du meme.

Of this branch was Joseph-Louis-Antoine Humbert de Tonney,
whose tombstone can still be seen in the Church Point Saint Vincent;
it is made of black marble, surmounted by a cross, and the following
description:

Ice Repose
JOSEPH LOUISE ANTOINE
HUMBERT DE TONNEY
AGE DE 68 ANS
ANCIEN CHIEF
DE BALLATION
MEMBRE DES ORDERS ROYAUX
DE ST. LOUIS ET DE LA
LEGION D'HONNEUR
DECEDE LE 26 MARS 1826
CHRETIENS PRIEZ POUR SON AME

3. Jacques^{se}, b. febr. 12, 1668, fled in 1685 to Geneva,
married, Nov. 7th, 1689, Johanna Bauer, and had, with
three daughters, two sons, i. Jacob, b. Sept. 2, 1690
became ancestor of a family of this name, residing in
Geneva, and Zurich.

ii. Peter, b. May 15, 1692, returned to France, settling at
Plombieres (near Dijon)

This branch of the family differenced the arms:

De gu. a deux chats ramp. et affr. d'or ayant une seule
tete commune, posse de front; acc. en chef de deux etoiles d'srg.
et en p. d'une rose du meme.

(Borne by both the Geneve and Dijon branches.)

VII ANTOINE HUMBERT

b. Apr. 3, 1665, fled after the revolution of the Edict of Nantes, in
⁶⁸1665 to the Franch Colony at Frauenberg, near Marburg, Upper Hessen,
with the Gautier, Brunet and Guignes families. Later on, in 1686, came
Samuel Brideau, whose daughter Marie, he married, as we shall see.
Antoine Humbert, his wife and father-in-law all went, later on to that
part of Hessen called Starkenburg, settling near Mainz, at a place named
Kelsterbach, in the Grossgerau District, on the Rhine and not very far
from Oppenheim, where, as we have seen, another branch of this family
had settled.

Marie Humbert, veuve Antoine Humbert, de Kelsterbach declare
avoir vendu differents biens en Marburg a M Theop. Gautier. (Marie
Humbert, widow of Antoine Humbert, of Kelsterbach, acknowledges to have
sold several pieces of property in Marburg to M. Theop. Gautier), Sept.
7, 1719.

Gesch. d. Waldenser, S. 47.

In the year 1700 several members of the Alte

Kelsterbach Kirke (the old Kelsterbach Church) founded New Kelsterbach, with George Wicht as their first pastor, followed on Dec. 22, 1704 by Pfarrer Schmoll.

Antoine D'imbre, posamentier, than^e occurs as a member.

Ibid. p. 349.

Anthoin D'hombre on April 25, 1701 contributed 125 florins to the proposed buildings of new houses for the inhabitants of New Kelsterbach.

He is than called one of the founders of New Kelsterbach.

On Aug. 22, 1699, Anthoin D'Ombre, Pelzwerker (furrier), Samuel Brideau and Paul Chabrand were rated as owning a house each in Kelsterbach.

Gesch. d. Siedelung, New Kelsterbach.

Gesch. d. Hesse, viii, 4. 6.

where it is also stated that Kelsterbach was "founded by French emigrants."

Antoine Humbert with wife, Marie Brideau, had of Jean Neuville, last of Nancy, " 5 thrl. Jahrlich rent aus ihrem Hause" (5 thrl yearly rent from their house), Febr. 1, 1717.

He died before Sept. 7, 1719, and his widow Marie Humbert, went with her youngest son, Charles Humbert, to Berlin, where she died in May 1724.

1. Antoine, b. Aug. 4, 1690, of whom presently.

2. Charles, b. May 3, 1692, died young.

3. Jean, b. Apr. 19, 1695, died young.
4. Charlotte, b. Jan. 21, 1696, Married
Apr. 7, 1718, Jean Chapelle.
5. Charles, March 27, 1697, went with his
mother, Marie Humbert, to Berlin, where he
became a notary, and here he died in 1729.

He differenced the armorial bearings:

Mit S. Balken r. g. getheilt, oben drei s. Rosen, unten
auf gr. Boden laufender Fuchs mit Pfeil in Maule, Grkr. Helm;
wachsender Fuchs mit dem Pfeil.

Siebmacher, V. 6, who mentions that it was a "lothringische
Familie die nach Marck Brandenburg auswanderts", adding the year of
emigration, 1685.

VIII. ANTHONY HUMBERT

b. Aug. 4, 1690, married June 22, 1726, Barbara, daughter of Friedrich
Ditmar and Eva Chapell, whose brother, Elberhart Chapelle, emigrated in
the "Patience", Sept. 9, 1751, to the New World.

Gesch. d. H. v. Metz General.
de la Famille Chapelle, Tome
IV. 79. Memorials of the Huguenots, p.
40.

1. Wilhelm, geb. March 9, 1727, gereiratet
Magdalena (a daughter of Abraham Weisback of
Neu Kelterbach, and sister of John. Christ.
Weisbach, who emigrated in the ship "Janet"
Oct. 7, 1751).

Wilhelm Humbert emigrated in the ship

"Osgood", Wm. Wilkie, Captain, from Rotterdam,
and qualified Sept. 29th, 1750, at the same
time, and in the same ship as Heinrich Ditmar,
a nephew of Barbara Ditmar, who married Antoine
Humbert.

Ibid., Pa. Arch II. xvii, 324.

2. Friedrich, geb. Jan. 30, 1728, of whom presently.
3. Jacob Philip, Geb. Nov. 19, 1728, undoubtedly the
the Philip Jacob Humbert, who came over in the ship
"Janet", with Friedrich Humbert, and Johan Crist.
Weisbach, Oct. 7, 1751, although the baptismal names
have been slightly changed in the ship-list.
4. Johannes, geb. March 19, 1730, probably the Johan
(George Humbert, who came over in the ship "Brothers",
Sept. 30, 1754.)
5. Peter, geb. Jan. 11, 1731, came over in "Richmond",
Oct. 5, 1763, having married, Nov. 4, 1759, Margaret,
daughter of Abraham Konig. One Abraham Konig came over
in the same ship as Friedrich and Philip Jacob
Humbert and Joh. Christ. Weisbach.
6. Adam, geb. Oct. 17, 1733, came over in "Hamilton",
Oct. 6, 1767.

Freidrich Ditmar bekennt dass er fur und Namens de.

von Anthony Humbert nachgelassene Kinder, Wilhelm, Friedrich,

In a supply tax of Ayr township, Bedford Co., 1783, occurs Fredr. Humburd, 300 acres, 8 horses, 6 cattle and 1 sheep, tax 4.12.2. p. 241.

Friedrich Humbert made his will April 10, 1819, probated July 31, 1832, by which he divides his property equally between his children, named; Friedrich, John, Maria, Eva, Barbara, Elizabeth, Peggy, George, Jacob, David, Solomon, Catherine, Susanna and Wilhelm. (See p. 20.)

In a return of lands, Ayr Township in 1784, Fredr. Humburd occurs with 300 acres of land, 1 house and 16 white inhabitants.

Of these children, Jacob Humbert appears to have resided in Greenwich Township, Berks County, York County, Pa., and in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

George Humbert also occurs among taxable, inhabitants at Greenwich Township, Berks County.

X. Freidrich Humbert, Jr.

born about 1755 in Friedrich County, Maryland, died in or near Dayton, Ohio, in 1835, leaving issue, John, William, Emanuel, Margaret, and

XI. SOLOMON HUMBERT

born in Ayr Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, 1791, married in 1809 Susan Shaffer of Westmorland County, Pennsylvania, and had issue:

1. John, born April 23, 1810

2. Jacob. b. 1811², July 31², of whom presently.
3. Jane. b. 1813, married a McKnight.
4. Betsy. b. 1815, married a Weimer.
5. David, b. 1817.

all writing Humbird.

XLI. JACOB HUMBIRD

b. in Westmoreland County, Pa., July 31, 1811, married in 1835, Elanor³, daughter of Thomas McKee and Jean.

She was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, April 1815. Had issue:

1. John A. b. July 18, 1836
2. Thomas, b. Aug. 7, 1840.
3. Jane, born Nov. 17, 1842.

married J. B. G. Roberts.

4. Bettie, born in 1845,
married W. M. Roberts, Sr.
5. David, born 1848.

6. J. Wilson, born Dec. 25, 1850, of whom presently,
7. James S., b. 1853,
8. Eleanor H., born July 18, 1859,

married McDonald.

X-W. WILHELM HUMBERT (See page 18)

Wilhelm Humbert -of the family of Frederick (See p. 18.) — He later wrote William- or his heirs did for him — was born Jan. 10, 1773, married Lorena Iserbart, Nov. 28, 1803. (She was born Feb. 14, 1781 (A Valentine.) To this union was born

1. George Humbert Sept. 22, 1804.

2. William Humbert Feb. 25, 1810.

3. Elais Humbert May 7, 1812

Married Rosa Kline

4. Jacob Humbert March 15, 1815

5. Isaac (Eysick) Humbert April 20, 1817.

6. Susan Humbert-Cullers Aug. 13, 1819

7. Elizabeth Humbert-Griest Jan. 20, 1822.

8. Micheal Humbert Oct. 3, 1825

Married Caroline Griest.

The father died March 27, 1827 and the mother June 12, 1849.

HUMBERTS.

Chapter 3.

Compiled by Amandus E. Mason

(first historian)

and

Read by him at the second Reunion.

Richmond, Indiana August 1907.

To dwell fraternally in a great free country is a high attainment.

** ** ** **

To live in harmony with high ideals and be fraternal where liberty
reigns, is a higher attainment.

** ** ** **

To assemble in peace and love where freedom exists undisturbed,
as the descendants of honorable ancestors whose memory we cherish and
whose lives we imitate, is one of the highest and most pleasurable of
attainments.

AMOS HUMBERT.

Born 1789.

Died 1841.

Age - 52 ✓

In the year 1777, (October) Samuel Humbert migrated from Spears Ferry, Virginia, near the sea coast to Green County, Tenn.

Samuel Humbert had two sons, Aden and Jonathan. Amos Humbert was a son of Jonathan Humbert and was born Aug. 31, 1789 and died February 28, 1841, aged 52 years and 6 months.

I have been unable to learn anything of his boyhood, but the government records in the War Department show that one Amos Humbert, a resident of Granger County Tennessee, served as a sergeant in Captain Joseph Rich's Company, 4th (Bayles's) Regiment East Tennessee Militia, war of 1812. His service commenced November 13, 1814, and expired June 13, 1815. He married Sarah Whitlock of Jefferson County Tenn. and they soon removed to Indiana. The records of Wayne County, Indiana show that on Jan. 1, 1823, the government deeded 160 acres of land in section 10, Jackson Township, to Amos Humbert and again on Jan. 6, 1824, 80 acres in section 9, same township. He built a small log house in the woods which served well for a time but later built a more pretentious house which is still standing almost as he built it.

- To Amos and Sarah Humbert were born six girls and two boys, namely, Alvah, Polly, Mahala, Anna, Hannah, Malinda, John and Sarah,

Amos Humbert's remains lie buried in a little cemetery two miles north of Cambridge City.

HUMBERT.

The first of the name were six brothers who arrived in Philadelphia as follows:--

William Humbert arrived on the ship "Osgood", Sept. 29, 1750.

Frederick Humbert arrived on the ship "Janet", Oct. 7, 1751.

Philip Jacob Humbert on the ship Janet Oct. 7, 1751.

Johanus or George Humbert on the ship Brothers, Oct. 5, 1754.

Peter Humbert on the ship, Richmond, Oct. 5, 1763.

Adam Humbert arrived on the ship Hamilton October 6, 1767.

All these brothers settled in Maryland for a time. About 1784 Frederick Humbert moved into Bedford County, Pennsylvania and became the ancestor of numerous Humberts who scattered throughout the west. Philip Humbert moved into the Shenandoah Valley Virginia.

No record of Hohanus or George Humbert.

Peter Humbert remained in Maryland.

William Humbert's history is indistinct.

Adam Humbert moved to New York state.

GRANDMOTHER'S HAIR

Pauline Nading.

Read at the fourth Reunion ——— Richmond, Ind. — 1909.

1. Grandmother told the story.
 It happened in old Tennessee.
 And she looked with love in our faces,
 Gathered around her knee
2. And memory holds the picture
 Among its treasures rare.
 As white as the lace that framed her face,
 Was dear Grandmother's hair.
3. The story ? A home, and a river
 And a spring on the other side --
 A clear, cool spring, and a boat to cross
 The river's muddy tide.
4. Just why she went on that voyage,
 My memory failed to note,
 Being lost in childish wonder,
 Of a girl that could row a boat.
5. As David of old, in Adullum's cave
 Sighed for a drink from the well
 By Bethlehem's gate, beyond the host,
 Where his childhood's memories dwelt.
6. Perhaps one in that home in Tennessee,
 In the long ago, thus sighed.
 Grandmother was young, and she could bring
 The clear water across the tide.
7. Her swift-returning boat upset,
 As it struck the landing there,
 How deep was the river she could not tell,
 But she combed the sand from her hair.
8. O why did I never inquire
 The color of Grandmother's hair,
 For my fancy would paint her picture
 As she combed the sand from her hair.
9. The "empire" dress in the old bureau,
 Tells that her form was slender,
 And Fancy's brush can banish age
 From her face, with touches tender.

10. Her face, her form, I see them,
Her eyes, gray changing to blue.
But was her hair brown, or raven,
Or was it of golden hue ?
11. The voices that praised its beauty
As she shook its waves to the air,
Are with the years that stole away
The color from Grandmother's hair.
12. The crowding years have come between,
And pressed over the verge of time,
All who knew and loved her,
In Grandmother's youthful prime.
13. The jealous years have folded close
Within their mantles gray,
The secret that we long to wrest
From their strong clasp away.
- 14.- O rugged hills of Tennessee,
Why did you fling away
The echo of her ringing laugh,
On that far off, long gone day?
15. O floating cloud, that has changed, and changed
Since earth's creation fair,
Were you ever the river-drops
That were wrung from a maiden's hair?
16. O whispering breeze, that has wandered
In lands so drear, and so fair,
Are you trying to tell us that long ago.
You fanned the moisture from her hair?
17. Her feet press the sands of the River
Of Life, in youth evermore.
She wears not the crown of snow, time gave her,
But the color her girlhood wore.
18. We talk of the wonders of Heaven,
Of the mansions He went to prepare
Is it wrong to be glad, I shall know in that world
The color of Grandmother's hair ?

Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

111 WILLIAM STREET

COR. JOHN STREET

NEW YORK

J. C. JAMESON, PRESIDENT.
 YMAN CANDEE, VICE PRESIDENT.
 W. H. PAULISON, VICE PRESIDENT.
 J. H. MULVEHILL, VICE PRES. & SECY.
 J. D. LESTER, VICE PRESIDENT.
 J. L. LINDSAY, SECRETARY.
 J. H. WITTHOHN, JR., SECRETARY.
 J. G. CASSIN, ASST. SECY.

Agency at
 Hagerstown, Indiana.

To the Humberts in America.

At The Humbert Reunion held in Richmond in 1909 a member was selected to take the place of Mandus E. Mason who resigned as "Historian", the selection was Merton W. Grills. At the reunion of 1930 which happened to be held in the same City and Park a discussion was taken up as to publishing a Humbert Family History. It was set out clearly that for several years, mostly because of his mother's feebleness, Mr. Grills had not added to or progressed with Humbert History and that now, since his mother is gone, he is willing to put the knowledge that he has gained into form. Members had been noticing that he is getting gray and is not so spritely as when first selected and he was asked as to completing his work. He told The Reunion that he had put many hours, probably enuf to amount to a year or two into gathering data, that he has that data; that he has expended considerable money, of his own, and written thousands of letters, sometimes as many as fifteen before getting an answer and often from two to six. That if he got an answer to his first letter it was a decided surprise. That he was ready and willing to do more for The Humberts but not if his work and gathered material was going to be sold to The Junkman or tossed into the stove when he is gone. That it had been his intent, as he gathered this data, to publish a Humbert History at his own expense and offer it for sale to The Humberts but that the life he had had to live in order to care for his feeble mother according to her liking had made his income too small to meet the undertaking. That he had much that he considered too valuable to throw away -- but that he does not care to go farther unless he is assured of returns even if those returns were only assurance of acceptance and welcome of a history. That if such a history was wanted he would complete it, if not he would call the trouble and work of the past years thrown away, except as to the pleasure he had gotten from the doing of it, and turn his attention to other things.

It was the outstanding spirit of the meeting to save The Historian's labors, have them put into a lasting form and add thereto. Mr. Grills said that he believed that it would take less than two hundred dollars to publish the work but he would not think of starting at it with less than one hundred ready cash. He suggested appointing a person or committee to place the matter before The Humberts and see if enuf advance subscriptions

Humberts.

#2.

at \$2.00 each could be obtained to furnish the ready money. At first he opposed having anything to do with this feature, he wanted to give his time and attention to preparing the work for the publisher and have nothing to do with subscriptions, but it was pointed out that he had the data, understood the family relations and had an office and a lady therein who could do the writing. That with these facts at hand he could make as much progress in a few days as someone else could do in a year, as they would have to acquaint themselves with people, families and addresses and Mr. Grills finally consented to taking that work into his office. The idea was to solicit subscriptions to a 5-or-more chapter history in a good strong looseleaf back to be gotten out by the time of the 1931 reunion at Muncie. To which chapters would be added from year to year until the work is complete, if The Humberts ever see fit to call it complete. It was then intended to have subscriptions in by January 1st. 1931 and The Reunion furnished 5 cash subscriptions and four time ones to which two more cash subscriptions were added in a few days -- If not enuf to carry the work thru, drop the matter and return the money (less a 10% clerical fee to pay for records, postage, etc.) This date is hereby advanced from January 1st. 1931 to February 1st. 1931, because of unforeseen *depression* *(depression took her out.)*

You will find enclosed, herewith, a subscription blank so arranged that you may make it either a cash or a time subscription; or may make it a no-subscription. Please return it at once so we may know your stand. If you will not care for a history it is as important to us as the you do. And bear in mind it is the amount of cash on hand February 1 - 1931 that decides the publication or the dropping of the idea.

Awaiting yours I am.

Merton W. Grills
Merton W. Grills.
Humbert Historian.
Hagerstown, Indiana.

MWG:VC

THE HUMBERT FAMILY IN AMERICA.

Incidentals. Johnathan (III) visits SAMUEL of Indiana.

As read at a Reunion at Richmond, Indiana.

In the late evening a rig drove up in front. Tho it was getting so deep into the twilight that objects showed up only as masses, we felt sure that the man, or person, was of more than ordinary size. It was a male voice, and a big voice at that, that asked the question, "Is this where Sam Humbert lives?" Being told that it was, he said for Sam to come out if he was at home. We women were scared and began warning him not to go, but father went to the door and asked, "What do you want?"

That big voice replied, "I want to stay all night".

Father said, "We don't keep people over night. We are not prepared for that, beside there are inns in any of the nearby towns."

And the big voice rolled back, "That don't make any difference. You don't need to be prepared, I'll stay anyway."

And for every excuse that father made that man had some "fools answer," and would not hear to anything but that he was going to stay all night. We tho't it someone just drunk enuf to be funny and inconsiderate. At last father began to "rile-up" and he told the stranger that he had better go about his business and do the starting pretty quickly. Then the big voice boomed, "Look-here, little Feller, I guess that you don't know who you are talking too. I've a sister down in TerreHaute, Indiana that occupies an entire seat in a railroad coach and part of the isle. She has to go onboard sidewise. Sideways is the only way that she can get thru a door. No carriage or buggy will hold her. When she goes visiting they have to take her in a big wagon. She weighs

THE HUMBERT FAMILY IN AMERICA.

Incidentals.

over six-hundred pounds. In hot weather she has to live in the cellar to keep from smothering. She is known as the biggest House in Terre Haute, and I'm almost as much a man as she is a woman." and he began getting out of the rig.

Mother and we girls rushed to father, but he said, over his shoulder, as he went out at the door, "Laws-a-me! That must be father's cousin, Johnathan Humbert! I thot that he was dead long ago, but his sister, Leannah, married a House and lived in TerreHaute."

Father went swinging down thru the yard with some kind of greeting and the man said something funny. I can 't tell what. I only know that we all laughed heartily. Father greeted the man as "Cousin Johnathan" and they began joking about him going to an Inn to stay all night. They went to the barnyard to "put-up" the horse and rig and mother hustled we girls to the getting something for him to eat, and from the barn came sounds of lafter. We heard father laffing, laffing, laffing. The lafter came toward the house and into the house and we all got it, or it got us. I think it must have been after mid-night when we went to bed. We had all laughed until our sides ached. As we were retiring my sister said "My sides are sore, I've laffed so much." My own sides were sore when I got up the next morning, but the laffing had already begun in the living room and we all laughed until he went away. I never saw or heard tell of as funny a person.

Incidentals.

AMONG THE INLAWS--- Stonecipher.

-----It shadows in our mind that it was Solomon or Absalom, but we could not make out as to which or either.----- The little chap would watch his chance and rushing-in grab her skirts and run around her as fast as he could until she was twisted off of her feet.

David Crockett tells us in his Autobiography, of an Uncle, Joseph Hawkins, shooting a neighbor for a deer when out hunting. That neighbor was Absalom Stonecipher. Hawkins looked across the valley made by that little stream made by the Aden Humbert spring, the waters of which furnished power for the Humbert powder mill, and saw the bushes on the other side shaking. There were occasional glints of red among the leaves and Hawkins figured that a red-deer was feeding there. By the shaking of the leaves that he thot to be at the head and the glints of red that he thot to be the deer's side he figured the course of the shot to shoot it thru. He shot. Instead of a red deer it was a neighbor that he shot thru ---- Absalom Stonecipher, who was picking wild grapes; wearing a red flannel shirt, as was very general in those days. Stonecipher was gotten onto a horse and taken to the log-cabin home of Samuel and Sarah Humbert. Your Historian's great grandmother, Mary Ann Humbert, as a little girl, stood in the room of her grandfather's home and saw that primitive surgical operation of which Crockett tells, namely, the putting of a silk handkerchief over the end of a ram-rod and pushing it it thru the wound, then taking its corners and drawing it back-and-forth to wipe out dirt and foreign matter and prevent inflammation.

THE HUMBERT FAMILY IN AMERICA.

Incidentals.

AMONG THE INLAWS ----- Stonecipher.

Stonecipher lived: fell in love with one of his nurses, Sarah Humbert and married her. His sister, Rachel Stonecipher, became the wife of Aden Humbert and at the Spring at the head of the Powder-mill Branch Aden builded a log-cabin for her a home. It is standing today (1924) as he built it, except for the addition of a six-room frame extention to the North, and is a good house yet. It was built in 1799 . By the spring at that time was a white-oak sapling four inches thru. Rachel said to let it stand for shade. She had in view a protected place for doing the family washing. In 1911 it measured seventeen feet six inches in circumference. Six feet west of it is a red beech eleven feet and six inches in circumference.

The last that was known of Absalom Stonecipher he came to this log-house at three o'clock in the morning, and called up the sister and brother-in-law, to borrow money. For weeks he had been buying horses thru the territory about Greenville. These horses were to be delivered three days preceeding this visit and started that night. Aden and his wife were much surprised to see Stonecipher. He explained that he had concluded to increase his herd ---- that he had such a good chance to get rich on horses he had decided to borrow all the money that he could and buy horses. They loaned him what he had payed them for three horses and he departed. In those days news traveled slowly, especially in that mountain country, When they got the rest of this they learned that Stonecipher had started his horses as planned and had then spent three nights borrowing money. The horses, the money and Absalom Stonecipher were gone nad never heard of again.

Incidental.

AMONG THE INLAWS----- Stonecipher.

From this tribe of Stonecipher and the House of Henry Richus came a son Solomon who took unto himself as wife one Elizabeth, the daughter of a tribe forgotten, and they begat them three daughters and two sons, by name Dorothy, Ruth, Temperance, Nathan and John. From that list of names one would incline to the belief that at least Elizabeth was a "Quaker," but no search for their names has been made among the Records of The Friends. Of these children Ruth, Nathan and John emigrated to Indiana and located in Wayne County, near and about Cambridge City.

Family of
Solomon Stonecipher
and wife Elizabeth (?)
Stonecipher

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|
| { | 1. Dorothy Stonecipher | 5-9-1809. |
| | 2. Ruth Stonecipher | 9-18-1812. |
| | Thornburg. | |
| | 3. Temperance Stonecipher | 6-14-1814 |
| | 4. Nathan Stonecipher | 6-28-1818 |
| | Mahala Humbert | --- 11 Children. |
| { | 5. John Stonecipher | 2-13-1821. |

Your Historian has not found any information about their coming to Indiana; whether together or separately, but Nathan found the Amos Humbert home, three miles north of Cambridge City, about 1839 and from that home he induced the daughter, Mahala, to depart and take the trip of life with him. They settled on a farm adjoining that of Amos Humbert, on the South, and here were born to them eleven children all of whom were boys but seven. The following chart sets forth the knowledge that we possess regarding them, tho no INDIANA RE* UNION has been held without several of the descendants being present.

Incidentals.

AMONG THE INLAWS ---- Stonecipher.

Nathan was a man of much energy. Active and liked to be seeing people. Insted^{ed} of farming he sold farm equipment. He was known and knew every one for forty miles around. He appreciated the use of an implement and could see its defects. He was enuf of a machinest to plan practical corrections for shortcomings along those lines. For an improvement on a plw he was offered ten thousand dollars. He asked twenty thousand and refused to sell for less. His improvement was stolen and he was left without.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| Nathan Stonecipher
and wife
Mahala Humbert- Stone
cipher | (((
(
(
(
(
(
(
(
(
(
((| (1. Sarah Stonecipher 12- 9-1840
Thomas Holden 4 Children. |
| | | 2. Amos Stonecipher 4- 5-1842
D.S. |
| | | 3. Joseph Stonecipher 12-15-1843
D.S.
H. |
| | | 4. Alexander Stonecipher 9-23-'45.
Elizabeth Hardman 6 children. |
| | | 5. Mary J. Stonecipher 7-16-1848.
Eli Hardman 5 children. |
| | | 6. Elizabeth Stonecipher 8-16-1850.
D. S. |
| | | 7. Catherine Stonecipher 7-16-1852
John E. Hoover. 1 child D.S.
E. |
| | | 8. Malinda/Stonecipher 8-21-1854.
D.S. |
| | | 9. James B. Stonecipher 5-15-1856
D.S. |
| | | 10. Mahala Alice Stonecipher 3-9-'58
Theadore Wimmer 3 Children |
| | | 11. Almyra E. Stonecipher 2-19-1860
Eli Lannerd 1 child D.S. |

Note.

This narative of the Stonecipher family was read at the HUMBERT REUNION, Richmond, Indiana 1924. It was introduced orally,

Incidentals.

Among the Inlaws. Stonecipher.

something like this:----

At this hour we will present the Stoneciphers with what your Historian has picked-up of their history as he searched for data of Humbert interest. We feel under obligation to extend the family some favor and are glad to have it in our power to do this. Our REUNION owes it to them. None of us have ever been more faithful in attendance or more liberal in furnishing supplies. As long as he lived, "Alex" was always present,,with one exception. "Aunt Mary"Hardman is as sure to come as is the day, and there are always of their children and and grandchildren. Our's is THE HUMBERT REUNION OF INDIANA but none of us quite equal the Stoneciphers in doing our part.

Your Historian.

Samuel Humber of Tennessee.

Samuel
Born 1709.
Died 1805.

Married
Sarah Painter

Sarah.
Born 17...
Died 1799

Some years ago an Agricultural Paper pictured a young couple looking at the Prize-bull of a "Stock Exhibit." The young man was supposed to say, impressively, "Isn't he fine?" and the young lady to answer, "If your ancestry had been looked after as carefully, and all defects and weakening tendencies as carefully eliminated for the same number of generations You would be 'fine' also." Surely that was an imaginary conversation. If for a few years one watches the marrying of our American Young people he can hardly help feeling that that is never given to ancestry. ----- The girls whose surroundings are cleanest seem anxious to get "rotten men"; and men from families that are almost without a flaw ---men from the cleanest and strongest families will pursue and take the weakest shallowest women-----Fortunately for humanity this is but seeking ---- humanity is like the mighty sea; beneath the rushing, turbulent, noisy surface and above the slimy,,oozy, filthy bottom there is a mighty body of stand, solid, quiet, clean healthfulness. This is the hope of future generations ---- the families that are clean and healthy today are the ones that will lead in the future. They will write the books of the ages, sing humanity her songs, give the world its great ideas, paint its pictures and carve its statuary.

Your Humbert Historian has asked among people of a common school education, or higher, a certain question many many times

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

That question is, "Who were your great grandparents?" The answer has almost always been "I do not know". Herein he found Humberts differing. Nearly all could go back to their great grand parents, but he had to find a letter dated 1878 to learn who was the great great grandparents of the oldest living generation. That letter gave an extra link in our chain and following that lead we found in Green County, Tennessee ^{near} the villiage of Chuckey one, John Ford Humbert who will here after be our "John F" who could not only tell us the names of these ancestors, but also the names of their children and some of the family history.

As John F. tells us it was during the Revolutionar War that the Governor of North Carolina executed a Grant-of-land to one Samuel Humber ---- Notice that there is no final "t" or "d". J. Wilson Humbird found instances of this kind in his researches in Europe.----- That Grant was to fifty Acres in the mountains far to the West. Later that territory came to be Tennessee and this part of it to be Washington County a section of which was later segregated and named Green County. The Grant was dated 1779. As it mentions "adjoining the lands of said "Humber" it is evident that he had previous holdings "on the waters of Lick Creek". This land is now the property of, John F., A bachelor (1911) and his sister Mary Elizabethe (Lizzie"), a spinster. It has never been out of the Humbert name and family. Just who Samuel Humbert ("Humber" by the old Grant) was is not known.--F-- Family tradition has it that The Humberts were "Black Dutch" or "Low Dutch" and came to America after a sojourn in Wales. It is possible that Samuel was born in Europe. We are first apprised of his existance in Virginia. He em-

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

migrated from near Spears Ferry, some say it was Harper's Ferry, into North Carolina. The tradition says that "he married Sarah Painter of Virginia?" We have no reason to doubt the accuracy of this, but we do get some ground for that when we come to her old age. In her last years she was senile, one of her fancies being that no water was equal to water from the Yadkin River. And that she must have water from the Yadkin River to drink. This was understood to be the home of her childhood. We do not find a Yadkin River in Virginia. However they emigrated to "The waters of Lick Creek" in November of 1777. Samuel was then sixty-eight years old and we are justified in believing that his family were mostly nearly of quite grown. Two, of the children, we are told were not satisfied here and continued to migrate "Big Sam" and "Big Bill." They are but traditions in the present Green County.

Of the marriage and various births Your Historian can not give dates at this time. There were at least six children and we believe the following order about correct.

- Family of
- Samuel Humbert
and wife
Sarah Painter-
Humbert.

((

(William (Big Bill)
(
(Samuel ("Big Sam")
(
(Elizabeth Married Philip Babb.
(
(Johnathan Married Mary Babb.
(
(Sarah Married Absalom Stonecipher
(
(Aden Married Rachel Stonecipher.

The two sons first named in this list seem to have borne the characteristic that in Europe some ten centuries earlier gave to this people our family name ---- Giants. All that is known of them in

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

in Green County in 1911 is that they are reputed to "Have gone on down into Knox County. Here they became totally lost in as far as we have yet learned.

There seems to be a strange feature connected with the locating of Samuel Humbert on "the waters of Lick Creek." The Indians were removed from that territory in June of 1777 according to History (History of TENNESSEE. / Good Speed Publishing Co. Chicago. 1887) ^{Pp. 881} and in November of that year a Land Office was established in Washington County (Tennessee Historical Society. Nashville, Tennessee) and to each head of a family was offered 640 acres of land; also 100 acres for the wife and 100 for each child ----- Green county was then a part of Washington County. "Green having been organized in 1783 and named in honor of General Nathaniel Green" (Tennessee Historical Society) Yet Samuel was never a man of much holdings tho this would have entitled him to at least one-thousand three-hundred forty acres if "Big Sam" and "Big Bill" were included in the computings; he seems really never to have held over about two-hundred acres. From "Memories" of various parties that we met we work out the following. There were some fees required in connection with the obtaining of these acres and Samuel Humbert got the necessary money together only with considerable effort and arranged with some acquaintance to see to the business for him, but ^{and the money} the trusted party/dissappeared. It was all that Samuel had and to get money together in those days took time. His opportunity passed.

The old Grant, which is one of John F's. treasured possessions has its perplexing features also. Yellow with years and faded badly in parts and worn in all varying stages to "out" in others

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

it carries dates, all evidently official, extending over a period of fifteen years, tho it provides for its own annihilation within twelve months, from its first date if not recorded within that time. It begins as business of North Caroline officials and ends as business of Tennessee and designates the location as in Green County tho according to Tennessee History Green County was not established (organized) until in 1783. From the same authority we get a statement, "an innumeration of all male inhabitants of Washington County, which included all the settlements in Eastern Tennessee, sho^wed that the aggregate number subject to poll tax was 450 in the year 1778." Your Historian figures that when first made it had to be recorded in Carolina, probably at NewBern; then, with the forming of Tennessee, the land was re-surveyed and the records made in the County of its location. It reads as follows:-----

--- Unreadable --- 1779

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME? Greetings:-----

KNOW YE, that we, for and in consideration offifty shillings for every one-hundred acres hereby granted; paid into our Treasury bySamuel Humber.... have given and granted and by these presents give and grant untoSamuel Humber.... a tract of land containingfifty Acres.....lieing and being in the County ofGreen, on the waters of Lick Creek joining the lands ofsaid Humber's land.....

Begining at a Black Oak on Stephen Cotter's line; Thence West forty (40) poles to a Red Oak on the said Humber's line; Thence South, thirty thirty west, sixty (60) poles along said line to a White Oak. Thomas Ray's corner; Thence South eighty-one (81) poles along Ray's line to a Black Oak; Thence East seventy-one (71) poles to a stake and thence a direct course to the place of begining; as by the plat hereto annexed doth appear.....

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

together with all, the woods, waters, mines, minerals, herediaments and appurtenances to the said land belonging or appertaining . To hold to saidSamuel Humber.....his heirs and assigns forever. Yielding and paying to us such sums of money yearly, or otherwise, as our General Assembly may, from time to time, direct.

Provided, also, that the saidSamuel Humber cause this Grant to be registered in the REGISTRAR'S OFFICE of said County ofGreen.... within twelve months from the date hereof, Otherwise the same shall be void and of no effect.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our letters be patent and our Great Seal to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Alexander Martin..Esq:Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief atNewbern.....this ...26th ...day ofDecember..... in the year XVI of our Independence and The Year of our LORD one-thousand seven-hundred ninety one.

((Signed)) Alex. Martin.

Witnessed, by his Excellency's command
T. B. Ligon, Secretary.

Note:--- The signature of the Secretary is mostly flourishes and marks. The above translation maybe right and it maybe otherwise. Your Historian.

The Endorsements Read:-----

910.

Samuel Humber.....50 Acres
in
Green County

Recorded in the Secretary's
Office

I. Martin, P. Secretary.

Fees paid by Samuel Humber.

This Grant recorded in the
Registrar's Office in

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

Green County Tennessee in
Book ...B... Page No...406
The ...17th...day of...Feb'y
1794 by me,
.....James Stinson. C.R.....

This Grant gives a plat of the land and gives the Surveyor's "notes"

The Notes read as follows:-----

Pursuant to a Warrant to me directed of number 2,104,
(or 2,184) Dated November 12th 1779 (I) surveyed March 6th. 1789 fifty
acres by virtue of a warrant. Situated, lying and be-
ing in our County of Green and on the waters of Lick Creek joining the
said Humber's land.

Beginning at a Black Oak on Stephen Cotter's line:
Thence West forty (40) poles to a Red Oak on said Humber's line; Thence
South, thirty thirty west, sixty poles, along said line, to a White Oak
Thomas Ray's Corner; Thence South eighty-one (poles) along said Ray's
line to a Black Oak; Thence East seventy-one poles to a stake and from
thence a direct course to the beginning. Joseph Hardin, D.S.

Thruout this Grant the spelling of the christian name is
H-u-m-b-e-r.

Tho all of his heirs and decendants use the final "t" or
final "d". It is our belief at this writing that the final "d" came in
about the time of the Civil War. Samuel Henderson Hubbard of Bradley
County, Tennessee told us that he came by his spelling when he enlisted.
That when the Federal Official wrote his name he put it "bard" and I
told him he had it wrong that it was "b-e-r-t" and he said "b-a-r-d- is
the right spelling" I thot that he was an educated man and should
know. That I would have to sign all my soldier papers that way anyway
and so I have used that spelling eversince. And have taught my children
that that is correct. We used to use b-a-r-t. It seems rather
strange but it is never-the-less a human weakness, and the more ignorant
one is the more pronounced is likely to be this failing, that if one ar-

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

rives at the place of holding some small official position the head swells at once to the point that they think that they know everything. Even to the assumption that they can inform other people as to the the correct spelling of their own names- --As in this case. German pronunciation gives out "t" sound to the letter "d" Doubtless the part of our people that came here after a sojourn in Germany had acquired a "d" and those who sojourned in Holland lost the final sound in the softness of that County's speech. Or came so nearly doing so that to English ears the last syllable sounded as b-a-r or, b-e-r and so our Samuel became Humber in an office in North Carolina.

John F. told us that he had never exactly identified the land of this survey, but that it is some part of his holdings. In 1911 he was the owner of between three and four hundred acres in this mountain and Lick Creek territory which he had acquired during the passing of the years following the Civil War.

In these mountains and their desirable valleys the family of Samuel Humber, as the old Grant has it, made a home; and from that reached out to interests of their own. It was in this valley that Joseph Hawkins shot a neighbor, Absalon Stonecipher, whom he mistook for a deer, as told by David Crockett in his Autobiography. It was into the residence of Samuel Humbert that the wounded man was taken. Probably the horse onto which he was loaded was one of Humbert's Horses.

It happened this wise. Stonecipher, wearing a red-flannel shirt was picking wild grapes and Hawkins, hunting on the other side of the valley, seeing the branches shaking and glints of red, occasionally, jumped

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

ed to the conclusion that a Red Deer was feeding there. Calculating as to the position of the deer's body, he fired and shot his neighbor thru. It was in the Humbert Home that a silk handkerchief was drawn over the end of a ramrod and pushed thru the bullet hole and then the silk handkerchief drawn back and forth to cleanse the wound. It was in Humbert's home that Stonecipher recovered from both wound and treatment and it was the daughter, Sarah, of that Humbert home that he afterwards married. Probably she was his nurse in the days of his helplessness.

John F. spent his life with his home in a log-house that Samuel's son, Aden, built in 1799 and used water from the spring that furnished drink for Samuel's home.----"The Old Humbert Spring". At its head stands a giant White Oak measuring seventeen feet and four inches (17' 4") in circumference in 1911. It was a 4-inch sapling when Aden erected his cabin by that spring. On the same ledge of rock and out of which the spring flows and only six-feet to the west of this mighty Oak is a Red Beech that measures eleven-feet and six-inches (11' 6") in its circumference and adding its shade to the protection of the little hollow about the spring. The water comes out of the side of a rock, a cliff about seven or eight feet high, without any stir or disturbance. It seems almost as tho nature had taken a bite out of the side of this hill in order to accomodate the spring. It is irregularly twenty feet across, and almost level back to the spring-house. There are barrels of water in the reservoir next to the rocky cliff below the foot of the trees yet one is amazed on going back of the Springhouse to find a brance flowing some six or eight inches deep and near twice as wide. It runs across the garden, thru the barnlot; furnishing water for the

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

stock, and poultry and deviously thru the fields to reach the creek below. Aden and his brother Johnathan detoured this flow of water to give them power at their powder-mill some half a mile away.

It is of the decendants of this Johnathan and and his wife, Mary Babb- Humbert, that the Indiana Humbert Family reunion is most largely madeup. Johnathan lived on the hillside only a few hundred feet from the powder-mill, in a log house about twenty by twenty-four feet. It was to this log house that a seller of ^{whetstones} came one day about eighteen hundred sixteen and became so infatuated with the daughter, Mary, that he decided to take her with him thruout his remaining years. Mary ("Polly") and her husband, Isaiah Grills ("Old Bossy Grills Grills") emigrated to Indiana. She being the third of her father's family to seek the blessings of Indiana's soil and climate. It was a namesake and great great grandson of Samuel Humbert of Tennessee, one Samuel Humbert of Flora Indiana who conceived the idea of a HUMBERT FAMILY REUNION and invited relatives to gather together at Kokomo in 1907. The gathering which became the first in our line of Family Reunions.

Samuel's son, Aden; who married Rachel Stonecipher, a daughter of Henry Rickus Stonecipher a man of German birth who came to the waters of Lick Creek from Wilks County, North Carolina; built the log house that now stands by The Humbert Spring, of which we have just made mention, and with it for a haven he made a home, and as a powder maker, in partnership with his brother Johnathan, he made a living for his wife and the ten children who came to bless and entertain them. It was a wellbuilt, two story cabin and stands today (1933) almost as solid

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

as it stood the day that it was finished in 1799. The house nor the land has ever know other owner than a Humbert. The death of John F.'s maiden sister, Mary Elizabeth in August of 1933 passed it to John Samuel Humbert a son of Napoleon B. Humbert. The children born in that log house remained in their native state or themselves or their posterity drifted with the general tide of emigration toward the West or Southwest. We find their decendants scattered thru Tennessees, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

From what has been said to us it would seem that Johnathan was the active member of the powder firm ---- the one with whom people came into contact ----- and was fortunate in having a reliable, steady-working, younger brother on whom he could depend that the milling would go steadily on. And it seems that the children inherited the spirit of their fathers. All of Johnathan's emigrated; & did it against the tide. Aden's remained or were carried with the general wash and flow. As it is our purposa, now, to later make a chapter of this history dealing especially with the Humberts of the south-land we will here leave the children of Aden and Rachel and their decendants to be mentioned in detail therein and will give our attention now to the families of Aden's brothers and sisters in as far as we have reliable information. Giving page twelve of this chapter to a bracket showing Aden's family in the order of their ages, their marriages and the number of their children. That is in as far as we can do so now. There are unknown items along this line that we hope to discover later. You will find some of them staring you in the face as you examine the bracket.

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

THE FAMILY of
Aden Painter Humbert
and
Rachel Stonecipher-Humbert.

- (1. Isaac ---- 12-1-1793 (11 children.
(Mary Moorelock
(.
- (2. Henry ---- 11-16-1795 (11 children.
(Elizabeth Moorelock
(.
- (3. Lydia --- 2 -18-1798 (6 children
(Jacob Hybarger.
(.
- (4. Rebecca --- 3 -1 -1801 (10 children
(Jesse Doty
(.
- (5. William --- 3-27-1802 (5 children
(Rebecca Hughs
(.
- (((6. Samuel --- 9-22-1805 (6 children
(Mary Ford.
(.
- (7. John --- 12-17-1809 (11 children
(Mary Hughs
(.
- (8. Rachel --- 5-9-1811 (Aden Painter Humbert.
(.
- (9. Elizabeth-- 4-7-1814 (7 sons and (?)
(Scott County Va.
(.
- ((10. Sarah*
(Asa Gray (Hawkins Co. Tenn.

* At this distant date
there is uncertainty about
Sarah. Her name does not appear in
Family Memoranda. Probably she was
an orphan taken into the family.

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

Samuel Humbert's daughter, Sarah, married Absalom Stonecipher, a brother of Rachel Stonecipher, and the man shot by mistake for a deed as is told on an earlier page. Of Sarah and Absalom it is hard to learn anything very definite. Absalom was a trader. One is told that he was "Pretty smooth," "Tricky," "One had to watch him," "He was a trader," "He did not seem to see things just like other people." The fact is that he disappeared. It was this way. He was buying horses and was getting together a large drove at Greenville. All must be delivered on a given day as they were to be started that night.

Three nights later he turned-up at Aden Humbert's about three o'clock in the morning. He was there to borrow money. He explained that he had such a wonderful chance to clear-up a lot of money on horses that he had concluded to use every dollar that he could get in buying horses. He had concluded to hold over a few days, buy every horse that he possibly could buy, get rich on the deal and quit the trading business.

Humberts were eleven miles from Greenville. The roads only winding paths thru the woods and almost impassable. Humberts did not find out until weeks afterwards that the herd had been started on the evening first stated and were many miles away when Absalom came a borrowing. Neither did they know nor find out until much later, that he had spent three nights borrowing money. That he had visited virtually every person from whom he had gotten a horse and in most instances he had borrowed all of the money that he had paid them and in many instances, more with it. No one in that territory ever heard of him again.

Samuel's daughter, Elizabeth, married Philip Babb, a son

Samuel Hurbert of Tennessee.

of Philip Babb of Virginia, a grandson of Peter Babb of England. Peter emigrated to America and settled in Virginia from whence three of his sons moved on down into Tennessee. This was the home of Elizabeth and her Philip, and they were the parents of nine children. The names as we secured them being :---

THE FAMILY of
Elizabeth Hurbert
and her husband
Philip, Babb.

Elizabeth Hurbert
and her husband
Philip Babb.

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----------------|------|--------------------|
| (| 1. | Sarah Babb | ---- | Freese |
| (| 2. | Elizabeth Babb | -- | Bradley |
| (| 3. | Rebecca Babb | --- | Carter |
| (| 4. | Anna Babb | ---- | Brown |
| ((| 5. | William Babb | --- | |
| ((| 6. | Abner Babb | --- | An Abner at Afton. |
| (| 7. | Philip Babb | | |
| (| 8. | Rhoda Babb | ---- | Marshall |
| (| 9. | Samuel Babb | | |

We know of no especial.outstanding impression that Elizabeth's family, as a family, left in their part of Green County except that they held that held that very desirable position of not being "bad", which is an enviable record and one that each of us may have if we so desire. The BIBLE says, "A good name is more to be desired than great riches." But Elizabeth left a story that is told and retold from generation to generation "on the waters of Lick Creek." It is of her management of a husband and her solution of the liquor problem for their family. Her attention was drawn to the fact that her husband, Philip, was neglecting their interests and work many times and spending the time at the "Still house". She held her peace and "observed" until she was assured that the habit

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

was growing. Even then she made no complaint. In her own mind she was able to see grounds for action of the kind. To her thinking, men are social beings much inclined to group together and in that mountain country the domiciles were neither near together or possessed of much room, making little opportunity for visiting and other social life. The "Still-house" gave the social opportunity where men could meet, discuss their problems, tell their troubles, make business arrangements, sing their most cherished songs, tell their most cherished jokes, and thrilling stories in a room that was large, not over orderly and warmed against the unpleasantness of the elements. Even many of the women, especially the younger women, of the neighborhood spent more or less time there. All desirable and pleasant features. Over against these was the undesirable one of drinking liquor. Not the well judged, conservative use of it like in a well regulated home but the "social drinking" --- The "Come on old boy! Have a drink with me for old times sake" --- "Now just one more before we go". Such social appeals in a crowd of two or three dozen men where one finds several especially esteemed friends is productive of over drinking and drunken men. Its repetition forms the habit of drunkenness. With a consideration along this line must be remembered that liquor itself is a habit forming drug and that be it taken when or where it may there is always a given amount of Hell in each/^{like} measure of alcoholic beverage. When our Church wakens up to the fact that man is a social being and as a class in dire need of a place to meet socially and gratify this natural proclivity and instead of presenting closed doors and frozen rooms more than half of the time, presents open doors and opportunity to congregate and enjoy oneself free from the temptations and drawbacks of the saloon and

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

and gambling over its games the Church will become the power in the affairs of man that it should be and become honored as only the Church is entitled to be honored. But Elizabeth did not stop for a reform to sweep the world, she did not preach upon the subject. If she even prayed over it she proposed to have that prayer answered and set about to see that it was.

One rough day a woman, inwardly very nervous but outwardly very calm, walked into the "still house" from the stormy weather without. A woman who had never been there before--- Elizabeth Babb. As she had expected the place was pretty well filled with a jolly more or less milling crowd. A large portion being people that she knew, friends, acquaintances and some relatives. She greeted, shook-hands and visited as jolly and companionable as anyone. She soon located Philip and managed to get near and stay near his location. When she was sure that he was feeling uneasy about her presence she walked over to the "bar" and called for a "drink". A little later she took a second drink. Soon she went to Philip saying, "Give me a sixpence, father." he handed her the coin and she bought another drink. Soon she asked him for another sixpence, which he gave her and she spent it at the "bar". Just how many times this was repeated is not known but as she put down her glass one time Philip was at her elbow and whispered, "Betty, Lets go home." She slipped her hand thru his arm and they went. As an old woman she often told the story concluding, "Neither of us ever mentioned my visit to the 'Still house' and neither of us were ever in a 'Still house' after that"

Samuel's son, Johnathan, married Mary Babb, a sister of Philip

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

Babb. Johnathan was the powder-maker in partnership with his brother Aden. They used the water from the Humbert Spring to propell their over-shot wheel. The course of the race is still very plainly visable across the Aden Humbert farm and the Johnathan Humbert farm, which joined it on the north, until one comes to the location of the old powder-mill. The site of the mill and the location of its wheel are plainly visable on the hill side and some three hundred feet farther up and around the hill is a leveled-off place ---- The site of the log house that was at that time the home of Johnathan Humbert and his family. One need spend but a few days in that mountain country to notice a very remarkable difference in their soil from the soil that we have in the Northland. As that mountain soil gets wet it becomes soft and slick like putty, hence it never washes away as does our northern soil. If it did those mountains would have long ago been nothing but barren rocks. This soil difference accounts for the clearness of the impressions in the ground.

It was at this leveled-off place that Johnathan's six children were born and raised; three of whom emigrated to Indiana; and one of whom, Mark, was overcome by heat in a hay-making and was never afterward possessed of a clear reliable mind. Mark became almost unmanagable and at times dangerous, so that it was necessary to confine him. Johnathan builded a log building for that purpose. From this he was taken on long walks and outings by neighbors or members of the family, thru the woods, hunting, trapping and fishing, but it had to be by someone strong enuf to handle him for no one ever knew when his "mad spell" would come on and then he was an element of danger bent on destruction of any and every kind, and would have to be over powered and bound

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

or be confined in his log house. With his death this branch of the family tree came to an end.

Johnathan's daughter, Sarah, married a William McNeese and was disowned for so doing, as the McNeese family was regarded by the Humbert's as "low and no account" ---- "Trifling white trash! However accurate, or in-accurate, was the Humbert judgement in this case: we find the name McNeese coming into the Humbert posterity a couple of generations later ---- In Michigan Andrew Jackson McNeese told us, "An Uncle of mine married a Humbert in Tennessee". Like the name Stonecipher, the Humbert Stock does not seem to be able to keep clear of it.

Johnathan's daughter, Malinda, married and settled in Kentucky. Just who she married we have not ascertained exactly. As the name was spoken to us it was like the word "lake" with a "y" sound added. A letter giving Court Records and supposed to be an ~~exact~~ copy" used the spelling L-a-c-k-e-y. People in Indiana having a name of the former pronunciation spell it L-e-a-k-e-y. The family is reputed to have emigrated to Texas. Some are not quite so definite nearly giving to the Southwest! There is no real record of them and we do not know just what name to hunt for. We would much rather talk to the people in the Southland than depend upon writing. The natural contour of their country places many difficulties in the way of school service; and the tramp of armies during the Civil War left the Southern people destitute and almost totally without resources. None but a strong viril people would ever have rallied. They have rallied but are not schooled nearly so thoroly as we in the Northland. Their knowledge is much more thoro than ours, but not nearly so wide ---- They can tell much more than we

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

of their forebears than can northern people. To our mind the letter containing the spelling L-a-c-k-e-y may have been an attempt to spell Leakey. The Historian is not certain of the order of birth of Johnathan Hubber's children. On our record we have them as follows:---

Family of
Johnathan Humbert
and his wife,
Mary Babb

Johnathan Humbert
and wife
Mary Babb.

- (1.) Amos 1789
(Sarah Whitlock --- 8 children.
- (2.) Johnathan (II)
(Charity Bales ---- 6 children
(Leannah Hartt ---- 8 children
- (3.) Mary 7-15-1798
(Isaiah Grills ---- 9 children
- (4.) Mack ---- No posterity.
- (5.) Sarah
(William McNeese--- (?)
- (6.) Malinda
(John Lackey or Leakey (?)

We in the North glory in the records of our Northern Troups; and well we may,----- If there is anything in the records of armies in which a Christian people are justified in glorying ---- but the record our Northern Polititians made in the Southland after the Civil War was over is a blot on civilization and a disgrace to humanity. We did not hear an unkind word spoken about Federal Troups or Northern people (Yankees) while we were in the South. Thruout the entire territory, which we visited, there was no bitterness shown against the soldiers in either army tho there were four sweeps of each backward and for-

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

ward. The only bitterness that came to our attention was against the bands of Army followers ---- bands of robbers, murders and renegades: and they were most largely of southern origin. probably more especially from its mountain country. Men who were known as Gorrillas. Men who spent their time robbing and plundering thier fellow citizens. Wearing suits of "Blue" and under the Stars-and-Stripes when the Federals were in charge in the community, but wearing "Butternut" suits and under the Stars-and-Bars when the Confederate Soldiers were in the community. Those surgings of war brought citizen after citizen into disrepute with either the one army or the other: and being in disrepute with either side meant having ones possessions appropriated and their buildings burned when that army was thru with them. Most likely the offenders were exterminated. Within many miles of the site of the Humberts settling on "The Waters of Lick Creek" there was but the one building left ----- the Old Aden Humbert House of logs and its out buildings. That because it was occupied by a widow and four children ---- two girls and two boys, one of the latter a "hunchback" The widow was Mary Ford-Humbert who had married Samuel Humbert, the sixth child of Aden Humbert.

Our Savior uses "Widows and orphans" as appeal.

They always appeal to every class of humanity until we reach the low degraded class that rules Europe who plan human destruction by army and by navy in order to acquire worldly wealth at the cost of women and children. This widow and her orphans appealed to the hearts of the soldiers and Officers in each army and so it chanced that they were saved

and their home not destroyed. Her children were Susannah, Napoleon Bonapart, the hunchback; John Ford, and Mary Elizabeth. John Ford is

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

the "John F." of this work, and was fourteen and one-half years old when the Civil War closed. His name was on the last "draft" of The Confederates and he was to go in a few days. He told us, "The folks were in such desperate circumstances that I was staying with them just as long as I dared, but I would have disappeared before the time came, and have gone to the Union Army." "There had been one time when I was carrying food to three dozen men who were hidden in mountain caves. They would creep out at night and work in the corn and other crops, but every once in a while a man would be found dead in a field --- killed by a Gorrilla --- so it came about that one-by-one those who were not killed slipped away to the Federal Troups and enlisted." "Nearly all of the men in this valley served under the Stars and Stripes. I would have gone there also."

When the news came that the war was ended they were at the point of giving up. They had tried to raise crops, but season after season they had been destroyed and with their poultry, pigs and cattle had gone to one army or the other. They were living by hunting, fishing or gathering berries. They knew that they could not stand the strain of another winter, hardly that of the summer. They had no seed to plant and planting was hopeless even if they had. Then came the news. It gave strength and hope. They had an animal left that they called "our horse". John F. said he would wager that ^{we} never saw an animal as discreditable and added, "If I had such an animal on my farm today I'd kill it before I'd go eat" --- The women had just called dinner. --- They had another that they called their cow that was as bad or worse than the horse, but they had nothing else, not even seed. Then they heard that the government was furnishing seed. The nearest station was at Bristol,

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

thirty-six miles away. With every-thing that they could get together as money or value he walked to Bristol to get seed. Reader you have heard people of The North brag of the remarkable consideration that in the hour of victory reached out a helping hand to the conquered foe ----- Supplied them with seed and other needs that they might re-establish their homes and farms. We have read claims to the effect that The North put The South onto its feet again and gave it re-established homes. We have heard people brag that their sons were in The South seeing that the conquered contestants were made happy. Go hide your heads in shame. Had Abraham Lincoln lived we feel assured that such would have been done and done thoroly. Lincoln was of the common people, appreciated their lives and their importance. His exact and accurate appreciation was shown when he remarked that GOD certainly loved them or he would not have made so many of them. What do you suppose that that boy got after walking thirty-six miles? In exchange for all of the ^{mercantile} wealth that his family possessed he was given a coat-pocket full of shelled corn. As he turned to go that great-hearted representative of The North said, "Hold-on a minut, sonny, here are some beans" and he gave the boy six beans. Thirtysix miles he had to walk home, then plant and await a crop. Was not that wondrous kindness on the part of a conquerer, great magnanimity on the part of the Government, out-standing kindness and thotfulness of Officers to get seed within thirty-six miles of those in dire need? The kindness and magninimity were in The North all right. The North furnished abundance of seed, or thot that it did, and would

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

were willingly have furnished as much more, if it was needed. If any of you, our readers, were of the defeated South let us assure you that the trouble was not with the Common people of The North, but was totally with the officers to whom The North entrusted the responsibility. Those officers were more concerned with smoking good cigars, if there are such, having plenty to drink, keeping their clothes clean, sitting in easy chairs and drawing salaries off of The Government that they were in reaching and alleviating the miseries of The South. Yet these Southern people are less unkind in their thought of our Government than are we here in The North. Never any complaint and ready any minute to take up its defense, even to the forfeiting of their lives; but we, a part of The North, can not refrain from expressing ourself in regard to the management and officers who were satisfied to let those who were in need of help have to walk thirty-six miles to reach it and then have it doled out to them in miserly doles, and be charged for it.

From this pocket full of corn and these six beans that widow and her family rehabilitated that farm, little by little. By care and hard work they again fenced and equipped it. John F. cared for the mother and sisters and in his concern for their welfare and happiness he became so interested that he forgot to get married. He was such a good careful caretaker and provider that neither sister ever felt safe to entrust her welfare to any other man. And further and more John F. acquired additional lands until his holdings were between three and four hundred acres.

Johnathan Humbert's sons Amos and Johnathan seem to have emigrated to Indiana together. Johnathan came in 1817. Amos Mason's contribution leads one to feel that Amos just arrived as he lo-

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

eated in Jackson Township of Wayne County but the U. S. Census returns of 1820 show Amos Humbert as a citizen of Wayne County with a wife and a family of three other members, (one son and two daughters.) all under der ten years of age. The sister Mary and her husband, Isalah Grills, and family came in 1829. There has been some discussion, pro and con, asto the boys coming together. Asto dates with Johnathan and Mary there is no doubt, Amos may have followed Johnathan in a very few months, but it is evident that it was before 1820. These we leave at their emigration until a later chapter.

Down in Bradley County Tennessee your Historian was told that Samuel and Sarah Humbert were burried near their home in a cemetary of Green County and that their graves are marked but that no one knows which is which. As we neared Green County, at Morristown we were again told that that is the case. John F..was anxious for us to see where the remains had been lain to rest and we were no less anxious, so our second visit was to the Quarek Knobb Cemetery. As we recall it now it seems that he told us that the distance was about two miles, but we will not venture to say that that is correct. Of the horseback ride along that shadow of a trail, which, in those mountains, they call a road, thru "runs" around outcroppings of stone, swept on either side by bushes and under growth and ever under those mighty trees in shade deep, dark and cool; we are only sure that we felt that we might be on our road to Paradise. The trip ended, much too soon, in a gr^ove intersperced intersperced by scattering upstanding slabs of limestone. Their limestone differs from that of our northern quarries in that it does not form in even stratas but is irregular in length, breadth and thickness.

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

"The groves were God's first temples"

In this City-of-the-Dead we felt that all humanity would be bettered by having an opportunity to worship there. Taking off our hat we stood with a heart full of praise; and yearning that all of our fellow mortals might enjoy the solemn beauty and give thanks for its soothing quietness. Our first practical thought was expressed in the observation, "It doesn't seem that there has to be any crowding in the graveyards of The Southland. I take it that you do not have to pay \$20.00 or more, for each sixteen feet square, as we do in The North, or these stones would be standing nearer together." Then John F. told us that the stones represented but a few of the many graves ---- That the space was all occupied, but only now and then was a grave marked with a stone. That most of them, when first made are marked with a board or slab, and the name and date written upon that. In time the writing weathers off and later the piece of wood rots away. This needs some explanation to one from The North where entire logs rot away in two or three years and a board would be a marker but a few months. The atmosphere in that mountain country does not destroy wood as does our atmosphere in The North. On the battle ground of Chickamauga we saw snags that were left on the day of the battle in 1862 shot away to only four or five inches that were still standing (1911) and were virtually the same as when the soldier boys were by them. There were logs that had been used as breast-works and rails between them, at right angles. The rails still in place and with the logs apparently good for another hundred years. Slabs and boards will last in these southern cemeteries for twenty to thirty years, which is about as much as marble will last in our north-

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

ern weather. Some find limestone, as was done in the case of Samuel and Sarah Humbert. Some scratch these stones with the memoranda and others chisel them. The scratching weathers off in a few years the chiseled stay much longer, but tools are scarce and even boards have to be brought for miles. In many instances all children, or parents, or whosoever it was that loved and layed them there are gone before the marker placed at the grave decomposes; so the resting place becomes and remains unmarked; likely entirely forgotten. Which after all is not far different from conditions with us in The North. John F. said that he could show us where many are buried that were acquaintances and friends, even some that were relatives, that when he is gone there will probably be no one left that can point out and identify. This work has lead us to hunting many graves and we are ready to assure you that of those who were buried seventy-five years ago or more a very few can be located now. We know fields where stones used to set, we know of schoolyards where gravestones at one time stood, we know where public roads have been built thru early burying grounds. In some instances the stones were buried below plow depth, in others they were nearly knocked to pieces and in some instances hauled away. Most of the Humbert graves in Quaker Knobb are marked with stones John F. told us, tho it is some trouble to get them there. There are plenty of them in the "runs" in every direction but so difficult to get too that one is likely to have to handle them by hand for considerable distance and probably on horse-back part of the way. "The two larger ones under that tree are great Grandfather^{'s} and Great Grandmother's!" We found each marked with capitals "S" and "H" "I suppose that Aden or Johnathan saw to these!" We

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

stopped our slow walk and stood upon the ground hallowed by the dust of our mutual forebears. As your Historian mentally reviewed the trouble taken to mark the last resting places it occurred to him as strange that no distinction was introduced in the marking. We voiced our thought to John F. and he agreed. We asked, "Do these markers settle with the passing of years, or get buried with the decay of vegetation and leaves?" and he told us that they slowly get buried, but he did not just know the process. Just knew that the stones had to be lifted from time to time or that they would finally disappear. He further remarked that these needed it and he would attend to it some day.

We had been noting Humbert characteristics as we visited and talked with these southern people ---- as a people they "see ahead"---- reason and figure things out. We were impressed that it is very strange, and unlike the family, not to see ahead and realize a need of a distinction between these stones. John F. walked slowly on. We had the feeling that he had forgotten us and we did not care. We were interested in those stones ---- The two marking the resting place of "Samuel" and "Sarah"----- We tried to lift one of them but the hold was not sufficient to give us success even though our strength had been great enough. We looked-up, some fifty feet away, John F. was standing with his chin resting on his hand the elbow of that arm resting on his other arm as it layed across his stomach. He was in probably the deepest shadow in the yard. Thru our mind flashed the memory of words and music from a sweet old fashioned song;

" In the corner obscure and alone
They have fitted a slab of granite so gray
And Sweet Alice lies under that stone."

Samuel Humbert of Tenn.

We had come pretty nearly seeing into a sacred room of John F. heart
----- The heart of each strong person has such a room, or rooms: where
is cherished a memory too sacred for mention; a sorrow too deep for
expression; a love of purity and sweetness touching divinity. When
one ventures to open the door of such a room is no time to be accom-
panied by any of ones fellow mortals ----- It may have been his moth-
er's grave----- that of his sister ----- that of a truly beloved, the
memory of whom sustained upright manhood and sterling integrity thru-
out the flying years that recalled life. We busied ourself with
the other stone. We had strength enough to lift it and holding it
clear we kicked some inches of dirt into the hole and set the stone
back. Scratching away the dirt and lichens the "S" and "H" were soon
outstanding and we discovered a something between them. Care disclo-
sed two small letters. They were "ar!" "Sar" could not stand for Sam-
uel. We had replanted and cleaned the gravestone of our Great, great,
great grandmother. Below these letters were, "De 1799" We called
John F. Having examined this and talked it over the two of us turned
our attention to the other stone. Our combined efforts raised it
and cleaning disclosed "De 1805"

We said to John F. "it is a pity that we can not have
these graves marked with a stone that would endure --- Granite." and
he told us that it had been his cherished hope for years to get enuf
ahead to place a monument to mark their resting place. He pointed out
one that was about the size, that he said, that he had had in mind. A
Southern Marble about twelve or fourteen inches square and some six
feet high.---The largest of the few marble markers on Quaker Knob. The

Samuel Humbert of Tennessee.

Historian suggested a contribution from descendants. Not less than ten cents per head ----. Many would give more. The Historian to take the subscription. John F. said, "I will give dollars instead of pennies, and when the stone reaches Greenville all expences will be at an end. I would see to everything from there. Those oxen of mine would get it here no matter how big a one you might be able to get!" Your Historian thot then that he would make an effort along that line, but at that time he was in a job of collecting funds, buying and placing a stone, to replace a marble that had gone to fragments, at his great grandmother's ("Polly"Grills)grave which proved such a tedious, nearly endless and a somewhat costly job that he decided to desist from anything more along that line.

As the sun dropped low we turned from the resting place of our forebears. Samuel Humbert and Sarah Painter Humbert were lain to rest by those who knew and loved them. Those in whose hearts their going left a void that would never be quite filled. We leave them there; surrounded by the beauty of nature and the quiet that is beyond the power of language to express. In a place as heavenly as it is given to man to know and turn our attention to the grandsons and the grand-daughter who emigrated to Indiana.

Amos Hummel, Born Aug. 31 1789

Died Feb. 1840.

Sarah Hummel Died Sept 29th 1868 aged 75 years 10 mo

Alvah Hummel, Born May 1st 1814

Died Apr. 2nd 1866. Age 54 yr. 11 mo. 21 d.

Henry Bowman Died Apr. 25. 1865

Aged 42 yr. 3 mo. 8 da.

John Jones Died Aug. 16

1873. Age 54 yr. 11 mo. 21 d.

Hannah Hummel Died

March 1st 1884

Married (Hummel).

Died Feb. 1 1886. Aged 60 yr. 18 da.

Sarah (Hummel) Mason

Died Apr. 14, 1893. Aged 59 yr. 5 mo. 11 d.

Date _____ 193

M

No.

Reg. No.

Clerk

ACCOUNT
FORWARDED

1	John Hummel		
2	C. E. J.		
3	Schulden		
4			
5	Jas. Stone		
6	Barn		
7	Wm		
8	Wm		
9	Jane		
10	Ellen		
11	(1 or 2)		
12	Ida		
13			
14	44		
15			

Your account stated to date. If error is found return at once.

HECKMAN
BINDERY INC.



FEB 93

N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962

